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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

A DISCOURSE *on* VIRTUE.

THE character of a man of honour may be left to thoſe who chuſe to take up with it. The purchaſe of it is too cheap to give any juſt ground of envy to a generous mind. A confident and aſſuming air, an eaſy fortune, with the vices in faſhion, are what conſtitute the man of honour: Virtue is entirely out of the queſtion. Nor is the woman of honour much more eſtimable; all the title that EGLE has to the appellation is her not having publicly proclaimed that ſhe profeſſes gallantry and intrigue.

And yet, eaſy as it may ſeem to merit either of theſe characters, in the limited ſenſe which cuſtom has affixed to them, we may ſtill find, upon examination, that there are many who lay claim to them without any juſt pretenſions. An unhappy wretch, preſſed by want, ſtops a paſſenger in the ſtreet and robs him of his purſe; this is a man void of honour: If you queſtion it, the gallows will determine the controverſy. But the man who hath enriched himſelf by plunder and extortion, and by preying on the neceſſities of his country; if he has a magnificent houſe, an equipage, and a title; though he triumphs in the public diſtreſs, though his fortune be raiſed on the ruin of five hundred families, ſtill he is a man of honour, becauſe he is rich, and has not met with the juſt reward of his crimes. A young and beautiful woman diſplays (perhaps beyond the bounds of decency) the charms ſhe has received from nature, and further heightens them by all the elegance of dreſs, by flowers, paint, and patches, but ſhe is on foot, and without a ſervant to attend her; this is a woman of no honour, ſhe is even pointed at. Near to her you may ſee another, dreſſed in the ſame manner, but ſhe rides in a coach and ſix, and is therefore a woman of unqueſtionable reputation and character.

All the men of honour together are of leſs worth than one virtuous man. The only foundation of their titles is their proſperity, wealth, and intereſt in the world; take from them thoſe frail ſupports, and their honour, which depends on them, will undergo a like revolution with their fortune. We call an unfortunate man, or one deſtitute of honour, a wretch: And what elſe indeed is a man of honour, in the uſual ſenſe of the expreſſion, when once the charm of his grandeur is vaniſhed? But the virtuous man derives his dignity from his manners; a ſure title, which is ſo far from being deſtroyed by adverſity, that it receives a new luſtre from it. The Aſſyrian miniſter, the enemy of the Jewiſh nation, loſt his honour with his life; but I eſteem Fouquet in diſgrace, and reverence St. Levis though in chains.

Without the knowledge of virtue, we ſhall have only the manners of the vulgar; and without the love of it, only the manners of the great; or, in other words, none at all. We muſt be acquainted with virtue, before we can love it; and when we love it, we ſhall infallibly practiſe it.

None deſerves the character of being virtuous from the practice of a ſingle virtue, but from a ſincere regard to all. Hell is full of the partially virtuous; and whoever has not the true touchſtone to diſtinguiſh the pure metal from the baſe, is in danger of increaſing the number. This touchſtone is the knowledge of virtue.

But what (it may be ſaid) is virtue? It is the faithful, ſteady diſcharge of thoſe obligations which reaſon dictates. And what is reaſon itſelf but a portion of the divine wiſdom, with which the Creator has furniſhed our minds, in order to direct us in our duty?

It may be further aſked, what is this duty, whence does it reſult, and by what law is it preſcribed? The law which preſcribes it, is the immutable will of God, to which right reaſon obliges us to conform ourſelves; and in this conformity virtue conſiſts. No law which has commenced ſince the creation, or which may ever ceaſe to be in force, can conſtitute virtue: For before the exiſtence of ſuch a law, mankind could not be bound to obſerve it, but they were certainly under an obligation to be virtuous from the beginning.

Princes may make laws or repeal them, but they can neither make nor deſtroy virtue; how ſhould they be able to do what is impoſſible to the Deity himſelf? Virtue being as immutable in its nature as the Divine will, which is the ground of it. A Prince may command his ſubjects to pay certain taxes and ſubſidies, may forbid them to export certain commodities, or to introduce thoſe of a foreign country. The faithful obſervance of theſe laws makes obedient ſubjects, but does it make virtuous men? Would any one ſeriouſly think himſelf poſſeſſed of a virtue the more for having never dealt in painted callico? Or if the Prince ſhould by his authority abrogate theſe laws, would any one ſay that he had abrogated virtue? It is thus with all poſitive laws; they all had a beginning, are all liable to exceptions, and may all be diſpenſed with, and even abolished. That law alone which is engraven on our hearts by the hand of the Creator, is unchangeable, and of univerſal and eternal obligation. But, ſay ſome, the human mind is like a ſtormy ſea, inceſſantly agitated with the violence of a thouſand tempeſtuous paſſions, ſometimes uniting their force, and ſometimes oppoſing each other. To engrave laws on the heart of man, is to engrave them, not only on the lighteſt ſand, but on the moſt inconſtant and fluctuating wave. What eyes are then piercing enough to diſcern thoſe ſacred characters?" Mere rhetorical declamation! It is not the weakneſs of our ſight, but our negligence and inattention, which prevents us from diſcerning them; or if they ever ſeem to be quite effaced, it is but for a moment.

There are two diſtinct regions in the human heart; the one is an iſland juſt raiſed above the level of the water, the other is the water itſelf which ſurrounds it. On the ſurface of the iſland, which is white, hard, and even, like a table of the fineſt Parian marble, is engraven the ſacred precepts of the law of nature; near theſe characters ſtands a youth in a reſpectful attitude, with his eyes fixed on the inſcription which he reads again and again aloud. This is the genius of the iſland, and is called the love of virtue. The water which encompaſſes the iſland, is indeed ſubject to frequent ebbs and flows; the gentleſt zephyrs will put it in agitation; then it grows turbid, it roars and ſwells, it overflows the inſcription, and the characters are no longer ſeen, nor the voice of the genius heard. But the ſtorm ſoon ceaſes, a calm ſucceeds, the ſurface of the iſland riſes from the deep fairer than ever, and the genius reſumes his employment.

If you ſuppoſe mankind obliged to practiſe the law of nature, you muſt alſo ſuppoſe them acquainted with it. What would you ſay of a tyrannical Prince, who ſhould require his ſubjects to obey his will, without taking any care to inform them of it? The moſt arbitrary Monarchs never carried their caprice ſo far as this. Is juſtice then different from itſelf? Does it vary ſo much in the Divine Being from what it is in mankind? Or ſhall we ſay, that God, the tendereſt of parents, acts leſs equitably than a tyrant? "But (ſay you) it is juſt in God thus to leave men in darkneſs and ignorance. Their own crimes have extinguiſhed the light of nature in their minds; and that they are no longer able to diſcern the difference between right and wrong, is to be charged upon themſelves."

Very well: Let us ſuppoſe them ever ſo deſerving of this inability; yet ſince it is incurred, the practice of their duty is become impoſſible: The obligation however ſtill remains, and does an infinitely juſt and merciful Being continue to require of them what they do not even know they are obliged to perform? Suppoſe a ſervant is ordered to carry a meſſage; inſtead of obeying he has perhaps ſpent his time in ſome dangerous diverſion, by which he has broke his leg. This is a fault, and might juſtly be reſented; but if he was required to go on other errands before his leg was ſet; what character would you beſtow on his maſter?

Appeal to them, who take ſo much pains to prove mankind abſolutely deſtitute of all moral diſcernment; they have doubtleſs more than once violated the law of nature in ſome inſtance or other, and muſt allow that conſcience has reproached them for theſe violations, which is an evident proof they are not ignorant of its precepts.

Hypocrites, though wicked themſelves, are witneſſes in favour of the Divine law which they tranſgreſs, by their diſſembled conformity to it.

"The law, ſays Cicero, is not a human invention; it is in its nature eternal, and of univerſal obligation. The violence which Tarquin offered to Lucretia, was a breach of this eternal law; and though the Romans at that time might have no written law, which condemned ſuch kind of crimes, his offence was not the leſs heinous. For this law of reaſon did not begin, when it was firſt committed to writing. Its original is as antient as the Divine mind; for the true primitive and ſupreme law is no other than the unerring reaſon of the great Jupiter." And in another place he ſays, "This law is founded in nature, is univerſal, immutable, and eternal. It extends invariably to all ages and nations, like the ſovereign dominion of that Being who is the author of it.

It is an inconteſtible truth, that the laws of virtue are imprinted in ſtrong characters in our minds. Violent paſſions may indeed for a while, conceal them from our view; but can never efface them becauſe they are indelible.

There is another cauſe which ſometimes hinders us from diſcerning them, and of which men are leſs aware; and that is a number of laws of an inferior rank, which we learn from our earlieſt infancy; and by being long accuſtomed to look on them with veneration, we are apt to give them an equal place in our eſteem, with the original law which determines our eſſential obligations.

Laws are of different kinds; ſome tend to promote virtue, others are foreign, and others contrary to it.

In the firſt claſs are thoſe laws of which we have been ſpeaking, ſuch as are originally implanted in our minds, are known to all men, and adopted by almoſt all the religions in the world. Let theſe be held ſacred, the greater reverence you have for them, the more will you improve in virtue.

Among the laws of the ſecond claſs are thoſe which in different religions, regulate the external form of Divine worſhip. Though theſe may have no direct tendency to promote virtue, neither have they in general any bad influence on it. But they may unqueſtionably be abuſed, when with the laws of the firſt claſs, the preference is given to thoſe. The law of nature is the eldeſt law, and all religions of later date ought, as young er ſiſters, to ſubmit to it. It is ignorance of this maxim, which produces ſo much falſe devotion and ſuperſtition in this world.

Orgon's only companion was his daughter Philothea. He was one day ſeized with a fainting fit; his daughter gave him ſome ſalts to ſmell to, which afforded him no relief. Mean while the hours of divine ſervice being come, Philothea recommends her father to the care of Heaven and her ſervant, ſnatches her hood, and her prayer book, and hurries to church. The ſervice was extraordinary, and laſted long. Orgon dies unaſſiſted, and even unperceived. Had he been lain in a warm bed, and proper care been taken the accident might have been of no conſequence. Orgon might have lived, if his daughter had for once abſented from church: But Philothea thought that the ſound of bells was the voice of God, and that it was an heroic action to prefer the divine commands to the tendereſt calls of nature. Accordingly, upon her return, ſhe made a moſt generous ſurrender of her father's life to Heaven, and thought her devotion the more meritorious, as ſhe had ſacrificed ſo much on its account.

Nothing throws ſuch an obſcurity on the ideas of virtue, originally impreſſed on our minds, as thoſe falſe religious opinions, or political laws, which are contrary to the purity of the law of nature. Upon our entrance into the world we find theſe laws already eſtabliſhed, and ſtampt with the venerable ſeal of religion, or of ſovereign authority. How then ſhould any one imagine, that what they command is vice, or that what they forbid is virtue? A young Spartan who had been dextrous enough to commit a theft without being taken in the fact, was ſo far from thinking it criminal, that he applauded himſelf for his ingenuity. Or if he had a private intrigue with a married woman, it was a gallantry authorized by the cuſtom of his country, and the example of Jupiter himſelf. How many now civilized nations have been barbarians in religion, and from a principle of devotion, have offered human ſacrifices to the Deity! And if the ſpirit of fanaticiſm be not reſtrained, God, even the God of the chriſtians, will every day ſee his altars ſmoke with the blood of the like victims. May he have forgot the horrid ſacrifices of this kind, which were offered to him by our forefathers!

While any crime is looked upon as an offence againſt the civil government, the example is leſs dangerous; nor is it likely to be ſteadily perſiſted in, as the offender ſeldom thinks himſelf innocent; but if it be countenanced by law, or univerſal cuſtom, then it gives a deep and fatal wound to the ruined, and not only robs it of its innocence, but, which is infinitely worſe, renders it incapable of repentance; vice gains but a ſlender advantage when ſhe only draws ſome followers into her party; but when ſhe ſupplants virtue, and uſurps her name, her triumph is compleat.

And what then, ſay you, can be hoped from theſe innate principles of morality, when thus buried under the trophies of vice? Like the ſun behind a cloud, though obſcured, they ſtill give ſufficient light to direct thoſe whoſe ſight is good. A general perverſion of morality does indeed give credit and authority to vice, but will never corrupt a heart that is truly virtuous; and many of thoſe, who, blinded by paſſion, ſuffer themſelves to be borne down by the torrent, would be ſtruck with horror at the dreadful abyſs into which they were plunging, if the tumult in their minds would ſuffer them but for a moment to attend to the voice of reaſon within them.

Some of the Lacedemonians abſtained from theft, though it was permitted by their laws; and at Rome, where, as well as at Sparta, a laſcivious Jupiter was worſhipped, adultery was eſteemed criminal. The good man complies with the prevailing faſhion as well as the bad, except in thoſe things which are contrary to virtue, and a wiſe man is even more careful to do this than a fool; but the immoral man will not be diſpleaſed, if virtue loſe ſomewhat of her influence and credit.

The torrent of example cannot prevail over a heart which is virtuous from principle.

Upon the whole, if we are ignorant of our duty, if our manners are depraved, we muſt aſcribe it ſolely to the violence of our paſſions. Let us ſilence them for a moment, and the voice of reaſon will certainly be heard. Let us comply with her kind invitation, ſhe waits only for our conſent to make us happy.

"What then is it ſhe requires? What ſhould we do?" Love God, love yourſelves, love your fellow-creatures; theſe are all your obligations: From the firſt of them ariſes piety, from the ſecond wiſdom, and the third produces all the ſocial virtues.

GLASGOW, *Nov.* 19.

On Sunday an expreſs arrived here from Cambletoun, with an account, that the ſhip Ritchie, Malcolm Crawford, maſter, bound from Virginia to Greenock, loaded with three hundred and fifty hogſheads of tobacco, was, on the 7th current, forced into Cambletoun by a ſevere gale of wind, and that before the ſhip could be brought to an anchor, all her hands except the maſter, two mates and a boy, were impreſſed by the officers and men of one of his Majeſty's cutters, by which, and by the gale increaſing, the ſhip was drove aſhore. The Captain has hopes of getting off the ſhip, after unloading part of the cargo.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE of *January 21.*

Last Monday Capt. Grifte arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, which he left ſo late as the 25th of December, the papers were carried to Salem, from which the printer of the Eſſex Gazette collected a number of articles, but as we did not receive the paper till laſt evening, have only time, and indeed room, for a few, beſides the following intereſting

SPEECH *of Lord* CHATHAM.

LONDON, *December 6.*

He who has ears to hear, let him hear: He who regards the honour and ſafety of his country, let him attend.

The Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of laſt month moved, that an addreſs might be preſented to the King that his Majeſty might give orders for laying before the Houſe all letters and papers received by the Miniſtry, between the 12th of September, 1769, and the 12th of September, 1770, and this being oppoſed by the Miniſtry, upon the ground of the impropriety of it, while the matter in queſtion was the ſubject of a negotiation with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and that infinite regard and tenderneſs ought to be ſhewn to the delicacy of the Spaniſh honour, and the punctilios of that court. And Lord Hillſborough having ſpoken in a very exalted tone on the occaſion, the Earl of Chatham roſe up, and ſpoke as follows:

My LORDS,

I RISE to give my hearty aſſent to the motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's favour, I have been permitted to ſee it before it was offered to the Houſe. I have fully conſidered the neceſſity of obtaining from the King's ſervants a communication of the papers deſcribed in the motion, and I am perſuaded that the alarming ſtate of facts, as well as the ſtrength of reaſoning, with which the noble Duke has urged and enforced that neceſſity, muſt have been powerfully felt by your Lordſhips; what I mean to ſay, upon this occaſion, may ſeem, perhaps, to extend beyond the limits of the motion before us; but I flatter myſelf, my Lords, that, if I am honoured with your attention, it will appear that the meaning and object of this queſtion are naturally connected with conſiderations of the moſt extenſive national importance. For entering into ſuch conſiderations, no ſeaſon is improper, no occaſion ſhould be neglected. Something muſt be done, my Lords, and immediately, to ſave an injured, inſulted, undone country: If not to ſave the State, my Lords, at leaſt to mark out, and drag to public juſtice, thoſe ſervants of the Crown, by whoſe ignorance, neglect, or treachery, this once great, once flouriſhing, people, are reduced to a condition as deplorable at home, as it is deſpicable abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and ſhould be given to the world for the inſtruction of future times, even though they be uſeleſs to ourſelves. I do not mean, my Lords, nor is it intended by the motion, to impede, or embarraſs a negotiation, which we have been told is now in a proſperous train, and promiſes a happy concluſion.

In the diſtreſs and weakneſs of this country, my Lords, and conſcious as the Miniſtry ought to be how much they have contributed to that diſtreſs and weakneſs, I think a tone of modeſty, of ſubmiſſion, of humility, would become them better; *quondam cauſa modeſtiam deſiderant.* Before this country they ſtand as the greateſt criminals. Such I ſhall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your Lordſhips ſatisfaction, that ſince they have been entruſted with the conduct of the King's affairs, they have done every thing they ought not to have done, and hardly any thing that they ought to have done. The noble Lord talks of Spaniſh punctilios in the lofty ſtile, and idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spaniſh point of honour, as if *they* had been the complainants, as if *they* had received the injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what care had been taken of the Engliſh honour. My Lords, I am well acquainted with the character of that nation, at leaſt as far as it is repreſented by their Court and Miniſtry, and ſhould think this country diſhonoured by a compariſon of the Engliſh good faith with the punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the Engliſh are a candid, an ingenuous people; the Spaniards are as mean, and crafty, as they are proud and inſolent. The integrity of the Engliſh merchant, the generous ſpirit of our naval and military officers, would be degraded by a compariſon with *their* merchants, or officers. With their Miniſters I have often been obliged to negotiate, and never met with an inſtance of candour or dignity in their proceedings; nothing but low cunning, trick, and artifice; after a long experience of their want of candour, and good faith, I found myſelf compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, deciſive language. On this principle I ſubmitted my advice to a trembling Council for an immediate declaration of a war with Spain. Your Lordſhips well know what were the conſequences of not following that advice. Since, however, for reaſons unknown to me, it has been thought adviſeable to negotiate with the Court of Spain, I ſhould have conceived that the great and ſingle object of ſuch a negotiation, would have been to have obtained compleat ſatisfaction for the injury done to the Crown, and people of England. But, if I underſtand the noble Lord, the only object of the preſent negotiation is to find a ſalvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. The abſurdity of ſuch an idea, is of itſelf inſupportable. But, my Lords, I object to our negotiating at all, in our preſent circumſtances. We are not in that ſituation, in which a great and powerful nation is permitted to negotiate. A foreign power has forcibly robbed his Majeſty of a part of his dominions. Is the iſland reſtored? Are you replaced in *ſtatu quo?* If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been juſtifiable to treat with the aggreſſor upon the ſatisfaction he ought to make for the inſult offered to the Crown of England. But will you deſcend ſo low, will you ſo ſhamefully betray the King's honour, as to make it matter of negotiation whether his Majeſty's poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are ſome important myſteries in the conduct of this affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound ſilence now obſerved by the King's ſervants. The time will come, my Lords, when they ſhall be dragged from their concealments. There are ſome queſtions which, ſooner or later, muſt be anſwered. The Miniſtry, I find, without declaring themſelves explicitly, have taken pains to poſſeſs the public with an opinion that the Spaniſh Court have conſtantly diſavowed the proceedings of their Governor; and ſome perſons, I ſee, have been ſhameleſs and daring enough to adviſe his Majeſty to ſupport and countenance this opinion in his ſpeech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous falſhood impoſed on a great nation. It degrades the King's honour; it is an inſult to Parliament. His Majeſty has been adviſed to confirm, and give currency to *an abſolute falſhood.* I beg your Lordſhips attention, and I hope I ſhall be underſtood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having diſavowed the act of their Governor is an *abſolute, a palpable falſhood.* Let me aſk, my Lords, when the firſt communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being apprized of the taking of Falkland's Iſlands, was it accompanied with an offer of inſtant reſtitution, of immediate ſatisfaction, and the puniſhment of the Spaniſh Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of a diſavowal is an impudent inſult offered to the King's dignity. The King of Spain owns the theft, while he leaves him unpuniſhed, and profits by the theft; in vulgar Engliſh, he is the receiver of ſtolen goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.

If your Lordſhips will look back to a period of the Engliſh hiſtory, in which the circumſtances are reverſed, in which the Spaniards were the complainants, you will ſee how differently *they* ſucceeded. You will ſee one of the ableſt men, one of the braveſt officers this, or any other country ever produced (it is hardly neceſſary to mention the name of Sir Walter Raleigh) ſacrificed by the meaneſt Prince that ever ſat upon this Throne, to the vindictive jealouſy of that haughty Court. James the Firſt was baſe enough, at the inſtance of Gondomar, to ſuffer a ſentence againſt Sir Walter Raleigh, for another ſuppoſed offence, to be carried into execution almoſt 12 years after it had been paſſed. This was the pretence. His real crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's expreſs orders, and under his commiſſion.

My Lords, the pretended diſavowal by the Court of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is falſe. If your Lordſhips want any other proof, call for your own officers who were ſtationed at Falkland Iſland. Aſk the officer who commanded the garriſon, whether, when he was ſummoned to ſurrender, the demand was made in the name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majeſty? Was the iſland ſaid to belong to Don Franciſco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain? If I am not miſtaken, we have been in poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands ſince the year 1764 or 1765. Will the Miniſtry aſſert, that in all that time the Spaniſh Court have never once claimed them? That their right to them has never been urged, or mentioned to our Miniſtry? If it has, the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres is plainly the conſequence of our refuſal to acknowledge and ſubmit to the Spaniſh claims. For five years they negotiate; when that fails, they take the iſland by force. If that meaſure had ariſen out of the general inſtructions, conſtantly given to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, ſhould the execution of it have been deferred ſo long.

My Lords, if the falſhood of this pretended diſavowal had been confined to the Court of Spain, I ſhould have admitted it without concern: I ſhould have been content that they themſelves had left a door open for excuſe, and accommodation. The King of England's honour is not touched till he adopts the falſhood, delivers it to his Parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this ſubject without comparing the conduct of the preſent Miniſtry with that of a Gentleman (Mr. George Grenville) who is now no more. The occaſions were ſimilar: The French had a little iſland from us, called by us Turks Iſland. The Miniſter, then at the head of the treaſury, took the buſineſs upon himſelf, but he did not negotiate; he ſent for the French Ambaſſador, and made a peremptory demand. A courier was diſpatched to Paris, and returned, in a few days, with orders for inſtant reſtitution, not only of the iſland, but of every thing that the Engliſh ſubjects had loſt.

Such then, my Lords, are the circumſtances of our difference with Spain; and in this ſituation we are told that a negotiation has been entered into; that this negotiation, which muſt have commenced near three months ago, is ſtill depending, and that any inſight into the actual ſtate of it will impede the concluſion. My Lords, I am not, for my own part, very anxious to draw from the Miniſtry the information which they take ſo much care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honourable negotiation *will* end, where it *muſt* end. We may perhaps be able to patch up an accommodation for the preſent, but we ſhall have a Spaniſh war in ſix months.

From what I have ſaid, my Lords, I do not doubt but it will be underſtood by many Lords, and given out to the public, that I am for hurrying the nation, at all events, into a war with Spain. My Lords, I diſclaim ſuch counſels, and I beg that this declaration may be remembered: Let us have peace, my Lords, but let it be honourable, be ſecure. A patched up peace will not do; it will not ſatisfy the nation, though it may be approved of by Parliament. I diſtinguiſh widely between a ſolid peace, and diſgraceful expedients, by which a war may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the effuſion of human blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt ſo long upon the miſeries of war. If the bloody politics of ſome noble Lords had been followed, England, and every quarter of his Majeſty's dominions, would have been glutted with blood; the blood of our own countrymen.

My Lords, I have better reaſons perhaps than many of your Lordſhips for deſiring peace upon the terms I have deſcribed. I know the ſtrength and preparation of the Houſe of Bourbon. I know the defenceleſs, unprepared condition of this country. I know by what miſmanagement we are reduced to this ſituation; and when I conſider, who are the men by whom a war, in the outſet at leaſt, muſt be conducted, can I but wiſh for peace? I think it would be treachery to the nation to conceal from them their real circumſtances; and, with reſpect to a foreign enemy, I know that all concealments are vain and uſeleſs. They are as well acquainted with the actual force, and weakneſs of this country, as any of the King's ſervants. This is no time for ſilence or reſerve. I charge the Miniſtry with the higheſt crimes that men in their ſtations can be guilty of. I charge them with having deſtroyed all content and unanimity at home, by a ſeries of oppreſſive, unconſtitutional meaſures, and with having betrayed, and delivered up the nation defenceleſs to a foreign enemy.

Their utmoſt vigour has reached no farther than to a fruitleſs, protracted negotiation. When they ſhould have acted, they have contented themſelves with talking *about it, Goddeſt and about it.* If we do not ſtand forth and do our duty in the preſent criſis, the nation is irretrievably undone. I deſpiſe the little policy of concealments. You ought to know the whole of your ſituation. If the information be new to the Miniſtry, let them take care to profit by it. I mean to rouſe, to alarm the whole nation—to rouſe the Miniſtry, if poſſible, who ſeem awake to nothing but the preſervation of their places; to awaken the King.

[After taking notice, that though the Miniſtry, early in June, had received advice of a commencement of hoſtilities by a Spaniſh armament, warning the King's garriſon to quit an iſland belonging to the King, yet they lay dormant as if nothing had happened, till the 12th of September, when they heard of the blow being actually ſtruck. And that ſince this time, after all their boaſts, in a period of conſiderably more than two months, they had not raiſed ten thouſand men at the utmoſt; for in his own breaſt he was convinced the number did not exceed *eight thouſand:* And that forty ſhips of the line, with their neceſſary attendant frigates, required forty thouſand ſeamen; and that in the laſt war there were 85,000 ſeamen actually employed. That the number newly raiſed, added to the peace eſtabliſhment, did not now much exceed twenty thouſand. He then proceeded to ſtate the extent and variety of the ſervices which muſt be provided for, in the following words:]

The firſt great and acknowledged objects of national defence, my Lords, in this country, is to maintain ſuch a ſuperior naval force at home, that even the united fleets of France and Spain may never be maſters of the Channel.

The ſecond naval object with an Engliſh Miniſter, ſhould be to maintain at all times a powerful weſtern ſquadron.

The third object, indiſpenſable, as I conceive, in the diſtribution of our navy, is to maintain ſuch a force in the Bay of Gibraltar, as may be ſufficient to cover the garriſon, to watch the motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the communication with Minorca. The Miniſtry will not betray ſuch want of information as to diſpute the truth of any of theſe propoſitions. But how will your Lordſhips be aſtoniſhed, when I inform you in what manner they have provided for theſe great, theſe eſſential objects? As to the firſt I mean the defence of the Channel, I take upon myſelf to affirm to your Lordſhips that, at this hour (and I beg that the date may be taken down, and obſerved) we cannot ſend out eleven ſhips of the line ſo manned and equipped, that any officer of rank and credit in the ſervice, ſhall accept of the command, and ſtake his reputation upon it. We have one ſhip of the line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Iſlands, and one at Gibraltar,—yet, at this very moment, for aught the Miniſtry know, both Jamaica and Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked (which God forbid) they muſt fall. Nothing can prevent it, but the appearance of a ſuperior ſquadron. It is true that, ſome two months ago, four ſhips of the line were ordered from Portſmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a relief from Ireland to Gibraltar. Theſe ſhips, my Lords, a week ago were ſtill in port. If, upon their arrival at Gibraltar, they ſhould find the bay poſſeſſed by a ſuperior ſquadron, the relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what force do your Lordſhips think it conſiſts? Two regiments of four hundred men each, at a time like this, are ſent to ſecure a place of ſuch importance as Gibraltar! A place which, it is univerſally agreed, cannot hold againſt a vigorous attack from the ſea, if once the enemy ſhould be ſo far maſters of the bay, as to make good a landing, even with a moderate force. The indiſpenſable ſervice of the lines requires at leaſt four thouſand men. The preſent garriſon conſiſts of about two thouſand three hundred; ſo that, if the relief ſhould be fortunate enough to get on ſhore, they will want eight hundred men of their neceſſary complement.

Let us now, my Lords, turn our eyes homewards. When the defence of Great Britain or Ireland is in queſtion, it is no longer a point of honour; it is not the ſecurity of foreign commerce, or foreign poſſeſſions; we are to contend for the very being of the ſtate; I have good authority to aſſure your Lordſhips that the Spaniards have now a fleet at Ferrol, completely manned and ready to ſail, which we are in no condition to meet. We could not this day ſend out eleven ſhips of the line properly equipped, and to morrow the enemy may be maſters of the Channel. It is unneceſſary to preſs the conſequences of theſe facts upon your Lordſhips minds. If the enemy were to land in full force either upon this coaſt, or in Ireland, where is your army? Where is your defence? My Lords, if the Houſe of Bourbon make a wiſe and vigorous uſe of the actual advantages they have over us, it is more than poſſible, on this day month, we may not be a nation. What military force can the Miniſtry ſhew to anſwer any ſudden demand? I do not ſpeak of foreign expeditions, or offenſive operations. I ſpeak of the interior defence of Ireland and of this country. This ſubject, my Lords, leads me to conſiderations of policy, and foreign alliance. It is more connected with them than your Lordſhips may at firſt imagine. When I compare the numbers of our people, eſtimated highly at ſeven millions, with the population of France and Spain, uſually computed at twenty five millions, I ſee a clear, ſelf-evident impoſſibility for this country to contend with the united power of the Houſe of Bourbon, merely upon the ſtrength of its own re-

sources. They, who talk of confining a great war to naval operations only, speak without knowledge, or experience. We can no more command the disposition, than the events of a war: Wherever we are attacked, there we must defend.

I have been much abused, my Lords, for supporting a war which it has been the fashion to call my German war. But I can affirm, with a clear conscience, that that abuse has been thrown upon me by men, who were either unacquainted with facts, or had an interest in misrepresenting them. I shall speak plainly and frankly to your Lordships, upon that, as I do upon every occasion. That I did in Parliament oppose, to the utmost of my power, our engaging in a German war, is most true; and if the same circumstances were to recur, I would act the same part, and oppose it again. But, when I was called upon to take a share in the administration, that measure was already decided. Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the first treaty with the King of Prussia was signed, and not only ratified by the Crown but approved of, and confirmed by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. It was a weight fastened upon my neck. By that treaty the honour of the Crown, and the honour of the nation were equally engaged. How could I recede from such an engagement; how I could advise the Crown to desert a great Prince, in the midst of those difficulties, in which a reliance upon the good faith of this country had contributed to involve him, are questions I willingly submit to your Lordships candour. That wonderful man might perhaps have extricated himself from his difficulties without our assistance. He has talents which, in every thing that touches the human capacity, do honour to the human mind. But how would England have supported that reputation of credit, and good faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? What other foreign power would have sought our friendship? What other foreign power would have accepted of an alliance with us?

I have taken a wide circuit, my Lords, and trespassed, I fear, too long upon your Lordships patience. Yet I cannot conclude without endeavouring to bring home your thoughts to an object more immediately interesting to us than any I have yet considered. I mean the internal condition of this country. We may look abroad for wealth, or triumph, or luxury, but England, my Lords, is the main stay, the last resort of the whole empire. To this point every scheme of policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer. Have any measures been taken to satisfy, or to unite the people? Are the grievances they have so long complained of removed? Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated? Is the free right of election restored to the elective body? My Lords, I myself am one of the people. I esteem that security and independence, which is the original birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the peerage. I myself am by birth an English elector, and join with the freeholders of England, as in a common cause. Believe me, my Lords, we mistake our real interest as much as our duty, when we separate ourselves from the mass of the people. Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in defence of a government, by which they feel themselves insulted and oppressed? Restore them to their rights! *That* is the true way to make them unanimous. It is not a ceremonious recommendation from the throne can bring back peace and harmony to a discontented people! That insipid, annual opiate has been administered so long, that it has lost its effect. Something substantial, something effectual must be done.

My Lords, if the general representation, which I have had the honour to lay before you, of the situation of public affairs, has, in any measure engaged your attention, your Lordships, I am sure, will agree with me, that the season calls for more than common prudence and vigour in the direction of our Counsels.

The Ministry are now balancing between a war, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no provision, and an ignominious compromise. Let me warn them of their danger. If they are forced into a war, they stand it at the hazard of their heads. If by an ignominious compromise, they should stain the honour of the Crown, or sacrifice the rights of the people, let them look to their consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the streets in safety.

LONDON, *December 6.*

WE hear that on Monday, 15 more men of war and sloops were put in commission.

It is said that some new regulations, no less salutary for the colonies than satisfactory to the mother country, are now agitating; the hint of which was suggested by a Nobleman, who has on several occasions distinguished himself in a Great Assembly.

We hear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will soon be required to attend the House of Peers on very important business.

A marriage is talked of between Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Empress of all the Russians.

It is said that an universal change will shortly take place in his Majesty's several governments in America, and the West Indies.

The last time Lord Chatham went to the Upper Room of the Robin hood Society, a person put a paper into his hand, with a request, that he should speak upon the contents immediately in the Room. His Lordship repeated the circumstances, with observing, the writing was very familiar to him, having received in the course of last war many of his intelligences in the same hand. He further observed, that it intimated, that the very French engineer, who had planned the taking of St. Philips, had given a second plan for the taking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to by the Courts of France and Spain; and according to the immediate preparations made in consequence of this scheme, he did not doubt that the garrison of that fortress was already besieged. Lord North, it is said, has openly declared himself in Council *for war*.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Friday night from France we have undoubted intelligence that the French have 26 men of war manned, and ready to sail, in the harbour of Brest; and also that the French soldiery were marching in great number towards the sea coast.

A courier is expected from Spain, we hear, the latter end of this week.

It is said that the House of Lords will adjourn for the holidays on Thursday; and the Commons on the day following.

It is a certain piece of information, that the joint efforts of the Courts of France and Spain have not been able to procure as yet a sufficient number of sailors to man half the number of ships that we have now ready for service.

WHITEHALL, *Dec. 8.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, now Governor of New-York, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia. WILLIAM TRYON, Esq; now Governor of North Carolina, to be Governor of New-York, in the room of the Earl of Dunmore: And HENRY MARTIN, Esq; to be Governor of North-Carolina, in the room of Mr. Tryon.

SALEM, *January 29.*

By vessels from Lisbon, arrived at Marblehead, we are favoured with extracts of letters dated the 11th, 13th and 17th of December; one of them contains advices from Cadiz of November 16, which indicate an accommodation of the present disputes, which seemed to be the general opinion throughout Spain. But when the last vessel also arrived at Marblehead, left Bilboa, which was on the 30th of November, the Spaniards were under fearful apprehensions of a rupture taking place soon, and she dispatched as fast as possible.

A packet sailed for New-York four days before Capt. Grille came out. Another was arrived from New-York in 18 days. A declaration of war was speedily expected when Capt. Grille sailed.

Lord Viscount Weymouth has resigned the seals of Secretary of State for the northern department, and the Earl of Sandwich is appointed in his room. The Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne is appointed Joint Post-Master General, in the room of the Earl of Sandwich.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb. 11.*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Dec 7, 1770.

"Should we have a Spanish and French war, in all probability this court will remain neuter; but tho' they are not prepared to act offensively or defensively, it at present seems a matter in doubt, if they will not be constrained to declare for one or the other; which, added to the coldness and jealousies of the Ministry in London with that of this court, gives us no little uneasiness, and is a further reason for being upon our guard."

Extract of another letter from Lisbon, Dec. 12

"We continue under the same apprehensions of the public tranquility being disturbed; great preparations are making on both sides, the event of which will soon be known; however, should a rupture ensue, it is generally believed that this court will remain neuter."

Extract of a third letter from Lisbon, Dec. 13.

"All our advices from England and Spain continue to talk of a war as inevitable; but we are in hopes a neutrality will be preserved here; or, should they be driven to declare, we see no reason to suppose it will be against us."

The Captains Martin and May left Lisbon the 15th of December, when they had no account of any English vessels being embargoed in the Spanish ports, though several vessels arrived there from different parts of Spain.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March 7.*

On Sunday the 10th ultimo, after a short illness, departed this life, Mr. LUNSFORD LOMAX, jun. of Caroline county; a young Gentleman whose candid, honest, and benevolent disposition, had justly intitled him to the love and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. In his filial and fraternal capacity his behaviour was such as afforded the greatest room to believe that he would have conducted himself through every other social connection in life, with universal approbation. He retained his senses to the last, and met his fate with the resignation and intrepidity, which seldom fails attending conscious virtue.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March 7, 1771.*

THE subscriber, who has lately entered into the *Raleigh* tavern, begs leave to solicit the customers of that house for a continuance of their favours; and he hereby acquaints the Gentlemen who lodged there in public times that their rooms will be still kept in order to receive them. He flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction; as no pains nor cost, shall be spared for that end. JAMES SOUTHALL.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb. 18, 1771.*

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the sloop *Tryall*, in *Rappahannock* river, on the 2d day of *December* last, a bright Mulatto man slave, named SAM, the property of Mr. *Charles Yates*, of *Fredericksburg*, who bought him last *May* of Col. *Warner Lewis*, of *Gloucester* county, since which time he has been constantly with me, till he run off; he is about 25 years of age, six feet two inches high, strong limbed, well made, and a very likely fellow, has a scar on his forehead over one of his eyes, I think it is the left, has some colour in his cheeks when warm, and has a large shock of long wool on his head, which he often shears about the crown; he was bred up partly to the plantation and farming business, and sometimes, as he inform'd me, employed as an ax man and sawyer about ship building. His dress was such as sailors wear, and imported ready made, the under jacket of spotted swan skin, or cotton, and too short for him in the arms: he had also a milled double yarn cap of two colours, and took with him his bedding, a new spotted rug, which he had stolen, and several yards of mixed coloured broad cloth cut from a whole piece that he had also stolen, remainder of which he had distributed amongst the crew, to bribe them to secrecy. His thefts were certainly the cause of his flight, to avoid the gallows; for he was never punished whilst with me, nor ever complained, or had any cause to be dissatisfied at his treatment, and it is probable his apprehensions will make him endeavour to escape out of the colony, under the character of a sailor. I have heard that he was at *Norfolk* on christmas day, and there pretended to have belonged to a vessel lately wrecked on the sea coast; with such a story, some person in want of hands, might be induced to engage him; should it have been so, any person, knowing it, shall be well rewarded for the information; and if he is yet in the colony, whoever apprehends him, shall receive FIVE POUNDS, on delivery to me, or to his master at *Fredericksburg*, besides what the law allows, for conveying him from the place where he is taken up.

STAFFORD LIGHTBURN, Jun.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Feb. 20, 1771.*

MR. *Daniel Warden* of *North Carolina*, is directed to take notice, that it is necessary I should see him soon relating to his suit against *Wall*.

JAMES MERCER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February 28, 1771.*

I WILL give the best price, and ready money, for any kind of OLD LEAD.

JOSEPH KIDD.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th of April, at Mecklenburg court-house, being court day,

TWELVE likely *Virginia*-born SLAVES;

Amongst whom are a good sawyer, and a good cook, the others are men and boys. They will be sold for ready money, or good merchants notes, payable at the *April* General Court. The title is indisputable, and will be made to the purchasers at the day of sale.

For BARBADOS

THE new brigantine *Molly*, will be ready to take in her cargo by the first of *April* next. Any person inclinable to freight or charter may know the terms by applying to THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. She has good accommodations for passengers.

CUTHBERT HUBBARD

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. *Robert Anderson*, where he intends to accommodate Gentlemen in the best manner, and hopes to give satisfaction to all those who please to favour him with their custom.

N. B. He intends to carry on his business of perukemaking, and hair dressing, as usual, in a shop nearly opposite to Mr. *Cocke's* store.

ROBERT STEELE,

STAY MAKER,

At Mr. John Richardson's *in* Church Street, Norfolk,

CARRIES on his business in all its branches. He returns thanks to all Ladies that have honoured him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. All orders from the country shall be punctually executed.

AS the excessive severity of the weather for a few weeks past, and the late great freshes, will, in all probability, prevent many who would choose to become purchasers, from attending on the 28th inst. we think it proper to delay the sale of our lands in *Culpeper* till *Monday* the 25th of *March*,

CHARLES GRYMES,
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

FORTY SHILLINGS reward will be given to any person who will take up and deliver to the subscriber, an outlawed Negro slave named GABY, that has been runaway several months. He is a tall, black, ill shaped fellow, stoops much, and has generally sore legs: His wife is hired by Mr. *Lenox*, in *Williamsburg*, where, in all probability, he may be taken, as he was seen in *Williamsburg* about three weeks ago. When he went off, he had on the usual cloathing of labouring Negroes. If taken up there, he may be committed to gaol, and notice immediately given to

JAMES BURWELL.

FEBRUARY 23, 1771.

RUN away from the sloop *Betsy*, *Edward Massey*, commander, belonging to Mr. *Thomas Hodge*, out of *Corotoman* river, in *Lancaster* county, three servant men, viz. One named *Samuel Tudor*, an *Englishman*, about 5 feet and an half high, and about 19 years old; had, when he went away, two cloth coats, one of a blue, the other of a claret colour, a claret coloured cloth jacket, check and white shirts. One *Virginia* born Negro, named *Alexander Richardson*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 21 years old, and much pock pitted; had on a light coloured fearnought lapelled jacket and breeches, an old oznabrig shirt, and one check ditto. The other an *East Indian*, upwards of 5 feet and an half high, about 22 years old, of a very dark complexion, and has long black hair; he had on an old blue jacket, a Negro cotton ditto, cotton breeches, and a check shirt. They are all three convicts, belonging to the said *Thomas Hodge*. They stole from the said sloop, a new broad cloth coat, made of superfine cloth, a striped silk jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches, with a parcel of shirts and stockings: Also a nice foot boat, belonging to Mr. *William Chilton*. It is thought they will endeavour to get on board some vessel in order to get out of the country. All masters of vessels are desired to take notice of this advertisement. Whoever will apprehend the said servants, and deliver them on board the said sloop, or to Mr. *Thomas Hodge*, at *Leeds* town, shall be paid FIVE POUNDS reward, beside what the law allows.

N. B. A boat was seen, the same day, going across the Bay, opposite to *Gwyn's* island, in which, most probably, were the above runaways.

To be SOLD on six months credit, on giving bond with approved security, at the plantation where Mr. Nathaniel Edwards, *junior, deceased, lived, on* Thursday *the 14th of* March, *if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

ALL the personal estate of the said *Edwards*, consisting of many fine blooded horses, mares, and colts, a very fine stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, a well fixed waggon, with geers compleat for six horses, about 75 barrels of Indian corn, and 150 bushels of wheat, all the houshold furniture and plantation utensils. Also 12 or 15 likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, for ready money. WILLIAM EDWARDS, Executor.

All persons who have any demands against the said estate are desired to make them known.

At the same time and place will be sold, 15 likely SLAVES, for ready money, or merchants notes payable in *April*.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday *the 18th day of* March *next, at* Dinwiddie *court-house, being court day, for ready money, or merchants notes payable at* April *General Court,*

TWENTY-FIVE CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES,

Those slaves have been formerly advertised to be sold at *Mecklenburg* court-house, but the removal of them from *Glocester*, the place from whence they came, was attended with unforeseen difficulties, which are now removed, they being as far as *Brunswick* on their way.

FRANCIS WILLIS.

HAMPTON, *February* 15, 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the late GABRIEL CAY, Eſq; are deſired to make them known, to

WILSON M. CARY, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation well known by the name of *Pond Marſh*, in *New-Kent* county, four miles below the Brick Houſe ferry, beautifully ſituated on *York* river, commanding a large and extenſive proſpect of the river, and adjacent county; the land is good for corn, wheat, and tobacco, is well timbered, and has a fine firm marſh inclоſed with a good fence, containing 300 acres, which will maintain 200 head of cattle, without feeding in winter; there are good buildings on the premiſes, very good garden, apple and peach orchards, and a good tide mill on a creek near the houſe; every thing is in good order for cropping; alſo a great plenty of fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the above, will be ſhewn the ſame, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN TOWNES.

WANTED ON CHARTER,

TO load tar and turpentine, in *North Carolina*, a veſſel about 1500 barrels burthen. For terms apply to *James Marſden*, *Norfolk*, or the ſubſcribers at *Richmond*; who have for ſale a quantity of good SEINE TWINE. STORRS & ELLIS.

To Mr. JAMES RICHASON.

SIR,

YOU may remember that ſo long ago as *March*, 1769, in execution of the will of our father Capt. *William Johnſton*, late of *Caroline* county, and for payment of his debts, we agreed to ſell you a tract of land in *King William*, which he drew in Col. *Thomas Moore*'s lottery, for the ſum of 251 l. payable in *May*, 1770, upon our executing a proper conveyance, which we have ever ſince been ready to do, and made ſeveral fruitleſs journies to *King William* court for that purpoſe, till in the month of *July* laſt, at that court-houſe, it was agreed, before witneſſes, that if you failed to meet or ſend a perſon to the next *Caroline* court, with a proper deed, to be executed, and the money or diſcharges from the creditors of our teſtator, the bargain ſhould be void. We there met your ſon-in-law *David Pannell*, who had a deed, by which we were to warrant the land; and though, on reference of that point, it was determined that we, having ſold the land as executors, were not obliged to make a warranty, yet, tired with delays and evaſions, we offered to do ſo, and to ſign the deeds on receiving the money, when it appeared you had made no proviſion for paying the money, or otherwiſe ſatisfying the creditors: This conduct, ſo contrary to your general character, induces us to believe you are ill adviſed, and as we are unwilling to be involved in a law ſuit, to the further injury of our teſtator's creditors, who have been already unreaſonably delayed, we give you and the public this notice, that at *King William* court, in *March* next, we ſhall be ready to execute a deed for the land, upon your paying the principal money and intereſt; and if you fail, we ſhall then ſell the land to the higheſt bidder *for ready money*. All perſons concerned will join in the deed, and a good title made, as far as our teſtator's will impowers.

R. JOHNSTON. }
B. JOHNSTON, } Executors.

N. B. In behalf of the eſtate we will make a warranty to any other purchaſer.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET-BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL;

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

For S A L E,

TWENTY thouſand acres of LAND, in the counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was advertiſed ſome years ago in this colony, and the neighbouring provinces, and its ſituation and qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable time of payment will be allowed the purchaſer, or purchaſers, for one half of the purchaſe money, who may be ſhown the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Winchеſter*. BRYAN BRUIN.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Thomas Patterſon*, brother and heir of *John Patterſon*, late of *Leeſburg*, in the ſaid county, merchant, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, at the court-houſe thereof, on the 2d *Monday* in *December* next, to anſwer a bill in chancery, exhibited againſt him and *Fleming Patterſon*, of *Leeſburg*, merchant, by *Henry M'Cabe* of *Alexandria*, merchant, *William Craufurd*, jun. and company, merchants, *William Craufurd*, *Thomas Dunmore*, and company, of *Great-Britain*, merchants. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *Charles Binns*, clerk of our ſaid court, the 15th day of *November*, in the 12th year of our reign, 1770.

6 m CHARLES BINNS.

WHEREAS in *Auguſt* 1767, I gave my note to Col. *Andrew Lewis*, of the county of *Botetourt*, for the ſum of twenty five pounds current money, for a piece of land lying on the head branches of *Jackſon*'s river, ſince which I have diſcovered he had no right to the ſame; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

DAVID FRAME.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of the late Reverend Mr. Charles Jeffery Smith, *deceaſed, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at* Providence *forge, in* New Kent *county, on* Monday *the* 18th *day of* March *next,*

ONE undivided moiety of a tract of good level LAND, well timbered with pine, oak, and cypreſs, containing, by old ſurveys, 2500 acres, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the counties of *New Kent* and *Charles City*, on both ſides of *Chickahomany* river, whereon are ſeveral plantations in good order for making grain of all ſorts, which it produces very plentifully; a well built forge in good repair, with every thing neceſſary for carrying it on in the moſt profitable manner; alſo a well built water griſt mills, with 3 pair of ſtones, and a bolting mill that goes by water, which are all well accuſtomed from both the ſaid counties; a well built ſaw mill, all which works are convenient to navigation, and on a large and conſtant ſtream of water; alſo ſeveral dwelling-houſes, with brick chimnies, a large ſtore-houſe, granary, ſmith's ſhop, and many other convenient houſes, all newly built in the beſt manner, and a good fiſhery. Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, one half of a veſſel, burthen about 1200 buſhels, ſundry *European* and *Weſt-India* goods, ſtocks of all kinds, plank, ſcantling, ſmith's tools, and other things, poſſeſſed by Mr. *Smith*, in partnerſhip with Mr. *William Holt*. At the ſame time and place will likewiſe be ſold, a tract of good land, containing 300 acres, adjoining the former, on which is a brick dwelling-houſe, and ſundry out houſes, a delightful ſituation, with an agreeable proſpect; alſo 2 Negroes, and a large and valuable collection of books, of which Mr. *Smith* was ſole owner. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, for all ſums above FIFTY SHILLINGS till the 30th of *April* next, and for the other half till the 30th of *October*, the purchaſer giving bond, with good ſecurity, to

JULIUS KING BURBEDGE, }
BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, } Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the Reverend Mr. *Charles Jeffery Smith*, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of the ſaid *Smith* with *William Holt*, are deſired to make payment before the 18th day of *March* next, or they muſt be ſued without further notice, Mr. *Smith*'s executors having no power to grant any indulgence. All perſons who have any demands againſt Mr. *Smith*, or the ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to make them known.

J. K. BURBEDGE, }
B. DANDRIDGE, } Executors.
WILLIAM HOLT.

RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1771.

I INTEND to leave this place by the 1ſt of *April* next, and to ſettle in *Williamſburg*; where I ſhall open a ſhop on the main ſtreet, near the capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and WATCHES, and to make and ſell all ſorts of GOLD and SILVER WORK, at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ me may depend on their work being done well, and expeditiouſly. 6 JAMES GALT.

To be LET to the loweſt bidder, on Thurſday *the* 14th *of* March, *at* Charlotteſville, *in* Albemarle,

THE building of a PRISON of brick, with two rooms below, and two above ſtairs. Plans, prepared for the inſpection of thoſe diſpoſed to undertake the ſame, may be ſeen on application to

JOHN HENDERSON,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
JOHN WALKER.

AYLETT's, *October* 15, 1770.

WHEREAS Meſſ. *Murdochs*, *Donalds*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at this place, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books to come and ſettle them; and in order to prevent diſputes hereafter, bonds will be required for their reſpective balances, for which purpoſe I will attend regularly at this place during the enſuing winter and ſpring, unleſs when the General and Oyer Courts, or any of the neighbouring county courts, intervene. As perſonal application to every one concerned cannot be made, therefore due regard it is hoped will be paid to this advertiſement. Thoſe who fail to ſettle in due time muſt blame themſelves for laying me under the neceſſity of bringing ſuits againſt them without further notice; as thoſe who ſhew the greateſt readineſs to ſettle may expect the greateſt indulgence.

The GOODS on hand will be ſold by wholeſale, on very reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by the printer hereof,

The LAWS *of the laſt* SESSION *of* ASSEMBLY.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any port in* BRITAIN, *or to any port to the Eaſtward,*

THE new ſhip MORANT BAY, *James Craig*, maſter, which will be ready to take in her load by the firſt of *February* next. Any perſon inclinable to charter may know the terms by applying to ſaid maſter, or of the ſubſcribers. She has excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

CAME to my plantation ſome time in *January*, a young bay mare, is about 13 hands high, has a long blaze in her forehead, her two hind feet are white, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock RS. DAVID VANCE.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Winchеſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in this county, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public information that he begins to inoculate on the 5th of *September*, and continues till the laſt of *June* 1771, at his houſe which ſtands about half a mile from *Baltimore Town*, on a healthy ſituation, with a very agreeable proſpect. The price (as before) TWO PISTOLES, and twenty five ſhillings *per* week for board. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They may ſafely return to their homes in 21 days. Thoſe that chooſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that neceſſary care may be taken to prevent their being diſappointed. NEGROES will be inſured at five *per cent*. The ſubſcriber declares he has inoculated upwards of *eight thouſand*, and has loſt but *ſeventeen*, and they died more from obſtinacy and too great indulgence, than from the ſmall-pox. HENRY STEVENSON.

FAUQUIER county, *October* 10, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th of this inſtant, a mulatto fellow named WILL, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 34 years of age, is well ſet, has a ſmooth inſinuating way of talking, he has a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, the others I never took notice of it myſelf don't know on which ſide of his face, he has a large ſcar upon his right leg, occaſioned by the cut of an ax: Had on when he went away a blue duffil coat lined with red ſhalloon, an oſnaburg ſhirt and trowſers, a felt hat about half worn, a pair of coarſe ſtore ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he took with him a pair of *Ruſſia* drill breeches, two waiſtcoats, one a light coloured frize, and the other a black duroy, and an oſnabrig coat. He has worked ſome time at the carpenters and coopers trade, though knows but little of either, but is a tolerable good turner, and has taken with him ſeveral of his tools, though as they may be troubleſome to carry he probably may ſell them, and being an artful ſubtle fellow, imagine he will go as much in diſguiſe as poſſible, to prevent ſuſpicion. Having reaſon to believe, from the information of his companions, that he intends to ſteer his courſe for the back country or the upper part of *Maryland*, I will give to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid fellow to me, in *Fauquier* county, near the court-houſe, 3l. reward, if taken up in this county or any of the adjacent counties, if out of the colony, 5l. beſides what the law allows

JAMES SCOTT, jun.

WHEREAS I have the following tracts of LAND in *Bedford*, *Pittſylvania*, and *Botetourt* counties for SALE, and have eſtimated the value of each tract, for which I will take NEGROES, TOBACCO, HEMP, and WHEAT, as far as 2000l. I have alſo about 3000 acres to ſell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, and about 14000 acres, the remains of the *Randolph*'s land, for the *Pleaſants*.

700	Acres, the *Royal Foreſt*, 100 acres in plantation, with large orchards, where both have been made upwards of 1000 gallons of brandy in one year,	£. 600
2200	Acres, with three plantations, a good ſaw-mill and griſt mill, with boulting cloths for merchant and country work, all which goes by water,	1000
900	Acres, on *Little Otter* river, with plantation, &c.	500
400	Acres, *Little Otter* ſquare,	200
330	Acres, *Fear*'s place, plantation, &c.	150
530	Acres, *Preſton*'s place, plantation, &c.	120
300	Acres, *Crab Forck*, plantation, &c. on *Gooſe Creek*,	150
200	Acres, on *Crab Orchard Creek*, and *Gooſe Creek*,	100
650	Acres, on *Blackwater*, and *Simmons's Run*, *Pittſylvania*,	140
363	Acres, on *Mill Creek*, plantation, &c.	100
453	Acres, on *Glady* branch of *Gooſe Creek*,	100
7500	Acres, on *Stanton* river, *Indian Run*, and *Gill's Creek*, with two plantations, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	750
286	Acres, on *Stanton* river,	60
368	Acres, on *Gill's Creek*, plantation, &c.	100
1000	Acres, on *Blackwater* river, with two plantations, &c.	100
3000	Acres, in partnerſhip with Capt. *Iſham Talbot*,	300
15000	Acres, in *Pittſylvania*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1500
2500	Acres, on *Gooſe Creek*, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	250
15500	Acres, in *Botetourt* county, at ten pounds *per* hundred,	1550

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to me, at *New London*, in *Bedford* county.

W. MEAD.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12ſ6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3ſ. the Firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.